



**THE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON PRIVATIZATION AND
COMMERCIALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES IN INDIA**



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ABSTRACT

The history of education in India is very rich and of high quality and there is no doubt about it. Because, Nalanda University was one of the first universities in world, founded in the 5th century BC. And, Takashshila university C 800BCE-550CE. etc. in India .It is the learning of knowledge, information and skills during the course of life. There is to an array of educational opportunity of the informal level as well as formal level. Education always evolves in historical and cultural contexts. Education is fundamental to an equitable society. An excellent education equips children and youth with the knowledge, skills, values, mindset needed to empower individuals as responsible citizens. But, India's current privatization and commercialization of educational system is a very corrupted and low quality teacher in educational institute and another most important issue in more population are B.P.L.(29.9%) in India. World 263 million children and youth are out of school, according to UIS data .So, more privatization of educational institution, it is wrong decision or policy for poor people.

This paper is an attempt to focus on the negative impact of privatization and commercialization on education system.

KEYWORDS

privatization, commercialization, Educational corruption, Education System.

RESEARCH PAPER

Introduction:

According to article 29 (2) of Indian Constitution, "No citizen shall be denied admission to any educational institution maintained by the state or receiving aid out of state funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language, or any of them". However, the educational privatization or commercialization realize in exclusion principle, it should be considered by the government of India. To privatization or commercialization in a developing country like India, it means that 29.9% of the Hungry people living below poverty line(BPL) are again left to suffer in poverty .At present, high corruption in educational institutions in India is the main question, and only the government can solve the problem.

Currently, 263 million children and youth are out of school in world, according to UIS data. This number includes 61 million children of primary school age (about 6 to 11 years), 60 million young adolescents of lower secondary school age (about 12 to 14 years), and 142 million youth of upper secondary school age (about 15 to 17 years) for the school year ending in 2014. For this age group, the countries with the largest out-of-school populations are India (11.1 million), Pakistan (5.5 million), Ethiopia (3.6 million), Bangladesh (2.2 million), and Indonesia and Myanmar (1.9 million each) .But, Today over 60% of higher educational institutions in India are promoted by the private sector. This privatization has its negative impact also. Student is acting as market force. Student is the power while faculty is of poor quality in these private institutions. Indeed, the faculty lacks the position, power and autonomy as they traditionally enjoyed at universities. Basically, they serve to students and their practical orientations in commercial private institutions.

Objectives of study:

- 1) To analyze the current scenario of higher education system in India.
- 2) To identify the Emerging Challenges and issues of privatization, commercialization education in India
- 3) Suggestions for improving quality of higher education and Conclusion,

Methodology:

The present paper is a macro level and descriptive study in privatization and commercialization, based on secondary data collected from the published and unpublished records, reports and contributions of several institutions, organizations and individuals in India. Specifically, the secondary sources include Annual Reports of UGC, and other journals, and websites.

Definition:

Privatization:

Privatization is a process, which can be defined as the 'transfer of assets, management, functions or responsibilities [relating to education] previously owned or carried out by the state to private actors'

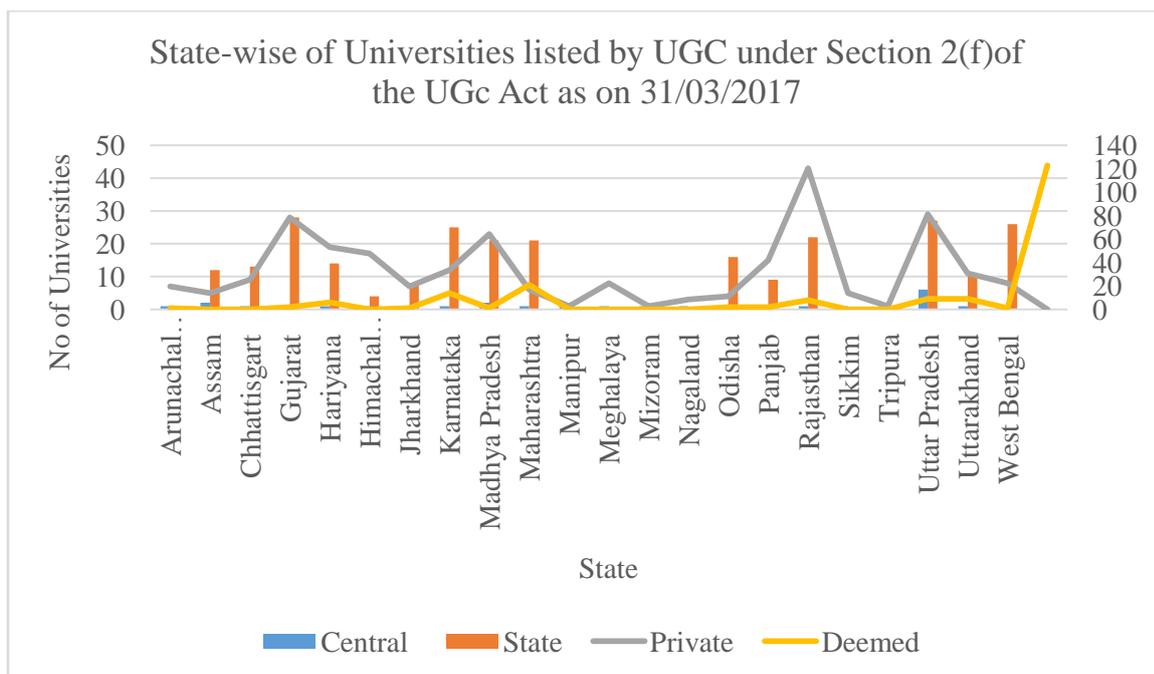
Commercialization:

The commercialization of education, carried out by global corporations, is the practice of altering or disrupting the teaching and learning process in schools from kindergarten to college, by introducing advertising and other commercial activities in order to amass wealth and power.

Higher Education System in India:

The University Grants Commission which came into existence on 28th December, 1953 became a statutory body of Government of India by an Act of Parliament in 1956. Section 12 of the UGC Act provides that the Commission shall in consultation with the universities concerned, take all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research. Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education (18-23Years) – Estimated Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) 2015-16 in Higher Education in India is 24.5% which is calculated for 18-23 Years of Age Group. For Scheduled Castes it is 19.9% and for Scheduled Tribes it is 14.2%. GER for male population at All India level is 25.4% whereas for SC males it is 20.8% and 15.6% for ST males. Similarly GER for Female population at All India level 23.5% whereas for SC females it is 19.0 % and for ST females, it is 12.9%. At the end of the (2017), there were 792 Universities (43 Central, 360 State Universities ,262 Private and 123 Deemed and 4 Institutions established under Special State Legislature Acts and 35,539 Colleges in the Country. All Indian university is presented in the Chart below.

Chart 1:



The above chart shows that increase of private universities and decrease of state, central university. It means government educational policy sported by privatization and commercialization in India.

Negative effects of Privatization on Education:

The negative effects are privatization on education in below.

- 1) Lack of standardization and insufficient or inadequate monitoring and regulatory mechanisms for both public education provision and in the context of increasing private education provision.
- 2) Failure to ensure quality teaching in private education due to the hiring of under-qualified teachers and by failing to ensure domestically competitive salaries .
- 3) Exclusion of children living in poverty and the exacerbation of disparities in educational opportunities along socio-economic lines.
- 4) Qualitative education not sure in privatization because, his purpose only money.
- 5) Exploitation of teachers and Extra burden on children.

The Negative Impact on Commercialization of Education:

Education today is an object of business, which has serious and negative effects on our society. Some Educationalist or expert say that high employment opportunity, economic development, to face the global challenges, personality development in privatization and commercialization .But It is not true in current educational system in India. The most important impact on below.

1) Corruption in Education System:

Education is fundamental to human progress. It plays a prominent role in all-around development of individual as well as society. Education plays a key role in creating patriotic, disciplined and productive manpower. Educated manpower constitutes precious assets as well as agents for advancing the nation.

India's education system is mired in corruption and a high rate of teacher absenteeism in the country was a key factor for it according to the new global study. The UNESCO's International Institute of Educational Planning study on corruption in education released recently says that 25% teacher absenteeism in India is among the highest in the world. The global average of teacher absenteeism is about 20%. Teacher absenteeism does not just affect quality of education; it is also a huge drain on resources resulting in the wastage of 22.5% of education funds in India the study said. For example, MBBS seats sold for between Rs 12 lakh and Rs40 lakh by two private colleges in Chennai barely exposes the tip of the iceberg. Other educational institutions like schools and colleges also have started taking bribes on the name of donation which costs up to 10 to 15 lakhs. The third major problem in Indian education system is the marks allocation system. Who will study when students can get 60% marks through copy paste? Some institutes have started to give 60% marks for internal assessment. Education became the joint responsibility of the state as well as of the Central government.

2) Profit Maximization:

Commercialization of education always purposed emphasis on profit maximization. It makes education as a business. People make rise about it but day by day it increased rapidly. In many schools for the commercial benefit there have soda machines, candy machines, fast food canteens, café terbia in the boundary of the school or college campus; it is a example of commercialization. From these sources they earn money from the students only for their benefit.

3) High Cost:

The impact of commercialization in education which make education very costlier. In the private institutions the admission fees, monthly fees, development fees, semester fees etc. Were very high. It is not possible to send their children in that type of institution. They demand high amount of donation in admitting the student in various course.

4) Base of Discrimination:

Discrimination based on race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status is prohibited in international human rights conventions, in private institute.

5) Over Burden on Teachers:

The impact of commercialization on education also related with the over burden of the teachers. In the private institutions, for the commercial benefit they pressure on the teachers and give over burden of work for the whole day. They were bound to do the activities provided by the authority. They were busy to take the class, examination, remedial class, tutorial class, to check the examination copy etc. But on the basis of their hard working in the whole day they don't get sufficient amount of money.

6) Less salary to teachers:

The commercialization of education hampers the economic interest of the teachers. In the private institutions the teachers are laden with over burden and work pressure and low salary is like peanuts for them.

Conclusion:

The above study shows that education has only become business in the hands of private players. Social service in private institution is left out in the blind run for money. At the end, we can say that for these people education has today only become a source to make money than providing quality education to students. Economical exploitation is at hike here. Over all privatization and commercialization produces poor human resource, who are unable to sustain in the market, thus they end up losing their money, time and prestige. There is strong need to change the basics of the education policy and system, in order to revive education's real motto.

Recommendations:

- 1) Improvement in the basic educational policy in India.
- 2) Increase of educational government expenditure in India.
- 3) Regulations and control on private higher educational Institutions.

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